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Social & Personal

Mr. Rabin Ben-Dov visited two synagogues of former residents of the Old City in the Mishkenot Quarter of Jerusalem on the Day of Atonement. Special prayers were recited in honor of the President. At the termination of the fast, relatives, friends and well-wishers visited the President and Mrs. Ben-Dov and brought them greetings. Traditional folk tunes of various communities were played.

The Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim, visited the excavations at Beit Shalom through which he was guided by the archaeologist, Mr. Y. Ben-Dor.

The Permanent Under-Secretary to the British Ministry of Labour, Mr. Geoffrey Ince, accompanied by the Labour Attaché at the British Embassy, Mr. William H. Marsh, yesterday visited Haifa, where they were received by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Meir Rabinovich.

Professor Carlos Martinez Duran of the School of Medicine of the University of Guatemala has arrived in Israel as the guest of the Hebrew University after representing the University of Guatemala at the Second World Conference of Universities held recently in Istanbul.

A reception for leading members of the Haifa community was held last night by the American Consul in Haifa and Mrs. L. Cowley at their home.

ARRIVALS: Mr. Haim Rabin, Director-General of the Ministry of Transport, from a visit to Europe on Ministry business; Mr. J. Hardy, Traffic Manager of the Israel Railways, from a business trip to Germany and France.

DEPARTURES: Mr. Leon Ilkovich, of the General Zionist Party in the U.S., after a two-month visit; Mr. E. Friedman, contractor, for Turkey, to participate in the corporate scheme of the housing scheme in his company is building there; Mr. Harold Stuten, Managing Director of Mikrotel, Ashkelon Metal Products, on a business trip to Europe, Central and South Africa.

Mr. Sydney Campbell, Financial Editor of Reuters, London, was the guest speaker yesterday at the Jerusalem Post Luncheon Club at the Touring Club in Jerusalem. Mr. Campbell will address the Haifa Rotary Club at 4:30 p.m. today.

The members of the U.N. Community Development study group were entertained yesterday by Professor and Mrs. V. C. Lowdermilk at their home on Mount Carmel.

Mr. Dudley F.P. Williams, Commercial Secretary at the British Embassy, will address the Haifa-Kfar Saba Rotary Club at 8:30 p.m. tonight at the Sharon Hotel on "U.N. - Israel Trade Relations."

Mrs. Rachel Wischnitzer, architect, Paris (M.A., New York University), will deliver a guest lecture in English under the auspices of the Faculty of Architecture of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, on "American Synagogue Architecture and its Background" at 8:15 p.m. on Thursday, September 28 in Hall 12 of the Technion.

Mr. Julius Meisel, Haifa, has left for Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, on a new expert drive.

The Rotary Club of Tel Aviv-Jaffa will hold an informal ladies dinner and dance at the R.O.A. House at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow to mark the beginning of their season's events.

YOSEF ELIAS DEAD AT 82
HADERA, Tuesday. — Dr. Yosef Elias, one of the town's veterans, died today at 82. He was for many years a member of the local council and active in public affairs. The funeral will be at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

The deceased came to Hadera 30 years ago from Minsk where he was born. He was a delegate to several Zionist Congresses and wrote a book entitled "Memoirs of a Russian Zionist" which was published by the World Zionist Organization.

BEQUEST TO H.U.
The Hebrew University has received the sum of \$1,000 from the estate of the late Mr. Leon Henry Cohen, of Johannesburg, South Africa, who died in 1946. The bequest is to be devoted to a scholarship in honor of the name of Mr. Cohen, which will be awarded annually to a student engaged in scientific research.

RAMAT AVIV
The Hebrew University has received the sum of \$1,000 from the estate of the late Mr. Leon Henry Cohen, of Johannesburg, South Africa, who died in 1946. The bequest is to be devoted to a scholarship in honor of the name of Mr. Cohen, which will be awarded annually to a student engaged in scientific research.

Ramat Aviv Hotel
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SPECIAL RATE
for a 7-day enjoyable Succot Stay.
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Differences in Views of Israel, USOM Aired in Report to Congress

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (INA). — Differences of opinion that existed between the Israel Government and the U.S. Operations Mission to Israel were revealed in a report prepared for submission to Congress by the Committee on Governmental Relations of the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government.

The report relates to the special studies made with regard to American aid to Israel. It said that in the 1944 fiscal year, the mission for the first time had a disagreement with the Israel Government on the nature of the latter's program.

With the immediate receipt of German reparations, the improved food situation and increased industrial production, the Israel Government not only wanted considerably more funds than the mission thought it should have, but for the first time planned for more food and other consumer goods imports than the mission thought was justified.

The Government felt that the point of easing the austerity had been reached, and that the rigid controls were costing more than they were worth. The Government also wanted additional aid to help meet its latest financial crisis.

The report said, "It took a lot of persuasion and some pressure to get the Israel Government to agree not only to modify its demand for aid but also to accept the U.S. Mission's plan to reduce the imports of food and raw materials for the Israel Government's program."

The U.S. Mission felt not only that the Israel standard of living was improving beyond that of the Eastern Mediterranean neighborhood, but that it was close to the level maintained before the 1931 crisis, with the accompanying food shortage.

There is considerable doubt, however, that at the time this appraisal by the Mission was justified. The U.S.-aid program was reduced from more than \$100 million to \$50 million, or about 10 per cent of the total. The report said that the mission was trying at that time to get "back out of a turnip" in its program of aid to Israel.

An analysis of the program indicates that Israel was developing a very minor portion of her potential.

NEW FINDS MADE IN WADI FALAH
Remnants of prehistoric structures covering an area of 400 square meters, in the neighborhood of the prehistoric cave at Wadi Falah, near Haifa, were discovered during excavations carried out this summer by the Hebrew University and the Department of Antiquities under the direction of Dr. M. Stekeler.

The structures were made up of big stones, while in the other, one surrounding the other. Within the structures a number of standing stones were found. The structures were built on a hillside, surrounded by steep cliffs. Around the main structures, Dr. Stekeler found numerous axes, including volcanic axes, arrow heads, as well as the bones of a bull, which appears to have been sacrificed on a stone-like pavement found underneath.

Two human skulls were also found, which may be the remains of human sacrifices. Other discoveries within the structures included multi-stones, clay figurines, remnants of a wall, and some utensils made of obsidian, a material not found in any geological stratum in the country, but which is known to occur in the Aegean Islands and the Caucasus.

The prehistoric cave in the same area was explored by Dr. Stekeler and his assistants in the summer of 1944. At that time Dr. Stekeler found traces of a Mesolithic settlement and human skeletons, including a skull, which was found on a terrace underneath the cave.

In his latest excavations, which lasted several weeks, Dr. Stekeler was assisted by several archaeology students of the University and 15 workmen. Special equipment was made available for the excavation by Mr. Chechik, the Northern District manager of the Palestine Electric Corporation.

ON THE AIR
First Program: 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. (including News) 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. (including News) 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. (including News) 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. (including News) 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. (including News) 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. (including News) 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. (including News) 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. (including News) 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. (including News) 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. (including News) 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. (including News) 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. (including News) 7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. (including News) 8:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. (including News) 9:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. (including News) 10:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. (including News) 11:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m. (including News) 12:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m. (including News) 1:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. (including News) 2:00 a.m. to 3:00 a.m. (including News) 3:00 a.m. to 4:00 a.m. (including News) 4:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m. (including News) 5:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m. (including News) 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. (including News) 7:00 a.m. to 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THE JERUSALEM POST

Published as The Jerusalem Post in 1952. Published daily except on Saturdays, in Jerusalem, by The Jerusalem Post Ltd., Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder: GERSHON AGONIN
Managing Editor: MAGDOLENE LITVIN
Editorial Office and Headquarters: 10, Tel. Aviv, P.O. Box 1128, Tel. 481/7
Subscription Office: 10, Tel. Aviv, P.O. Box 1128, Tel. 481/7
Foreign: 112,000 per year.

Wednesday, September 25, 1952
Sheet 2, 2716. — Day 12, 1952

WHEN the American Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, made his long awaited speech on Israel-Arab relations, the key-note was the need to remove the "pall of fear that hangs over the Israel-Arab peoples alike."

BLACKMAIL for Egypt was the need to remove the "pall of fear that hangs over the Israel-Arab peoples alike." To dispel this pall, Mr. Dulles suggested that in certain conditions the United States would enter into formal agreements to "thwart any effort by either side to alter by force the boundaries between Israel and her Arab neighbors."

He then went on to say that by removing fear and tension the "peoples of the area whose standards of living are already too low, would no longer have to carry the burden of what threatens to become an armaments race if indeed it does not become a war."

This speech reads somewhat strangely today in the context of the American offer to sell arms to the Egyptians for cash, made as it is at a time when tension between Israel and Egypt has been raised to a high pitch by the recent Gaza incidents, the Nitzana affair and the reinforced blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba. If anything were needed to encourage Egyptian intransigence as a time when all the efforts should have been concentrated to reduce it, then this ill-timed offer to sell more arms to Egypt will serve excellently.

This new move by the United States was clearly prompted by the fact that Egypt claimed she had been offered arms by the U.S.S.R. and American fears that Egypt may be drawn into the Eastern-orbit if the deal is completed. It will make little difference to this situation that last week's Russian denial was apparently correct, and that the contract was made with Czechoslovakia. In view of the urgent interest of the United States in this issue it is the stranger that they should apparently have been so poorly informed on the progress of Egyptian negotiations.

The current over-sensitiveness and haste to cast all solid considerations aside because Egypt begins a well-timed flirtation with the U.S.S.R., indicates a failure to appreciate the basic principles of Middle Eastern politics that counts almost to irreparability towards the peace and stability of the area.

It will be recalled that the same sort of miscalculation was made before over the pressure which finally resulted in the evacuation of the Suez Canal area by Britain. The U.S. thought that this would lead Egypt to fall into line with the West. But whenever blackmail is paid to an Arab state, the price is immediately raised. Indeed it is a sad mistake to imagine that the offer to sell arms to Egypt for cash will do other than confirm her in the belief that it is good policy to flirt with Russia.

The action of the U.S. has aroused anxiety in Great Britain and has led to a questioning of the validity of the Tripartite Declaration of 1950 whereby the U.S., Britain and France undertook to preserve the military balance between Israel and the Arab states in the area. It now appears that the three co-guarantors are not required to consult on the supply of arms to one of the parties except immediately before delivery. Nothing is being said at the moment of the basic condition that arms were not to be sold to a Middle East aggressor, or that Egypt continues to threaten Israel with war. This is not the road to peace and stability, but a place of incredible shortsightedness on the part of the United States.

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From the Memoirs of Harry Hopkins INITIATION INTO WAR POLICY

ON Saturday morning, April 14, 1945, I arose at dawn. I had always been an early riser, but this was earlier than usual. The body of Franklin Roosevelt was to arrive that morning from Warm Springs, Georgia, and I was going to the Union Station to meet the funeral train.

I got to the White House at 8:30 a.m. My first visitor that morning was John W. Snyder of St. Louis. He was one of my closest personal friends, and I already knew that I wanted him in my Administration in a trusting capacity.

Later, I talked by telephone to Jesse Jones and told him that "The President" had appointed Snyder as Federal Loan Administrator.

"Did he make that appointment before he died?" asked Jones.

"No," I answered. "He made it just now."

Everyone, including myself, still continued to think of Roosevelt as "The President."

I had received word that Harry Hopkins had left a stick bed in the Mayo Clinic Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, in order to attend the funeral of the same man he had just met.

I had sent word that I wanted very much to see him. Hopkins had been close to Roosevelt throughout his Administration. He had performed many confidential tasks as the President's personal representative, had carried out a number of secret missions, and was a man whom I trusted implicitly and loved deeply.



THREE MEN who figured vitally in Mr. Truman's political career, from left to right, are the late Prime Minister Stalin, of the Soviet Union; the late President Roosevelt whom he succeeded; and Prime Minister Churchill with whom he carried on the war to its successful conclusion. Behind Mr. Roosevelt is Mr. Averell Harriman, now Governor of New York, who was formerly U.S. Ambassador to Russia.

On March 30 Roosevelt had sent Churchill the details of a project prepared by the Chiefs of Staff for launching large industrial targets in Germany. These bombers, carrying huge loads of explosives, were to be guided by remote control and set off by timing devices. Churchill had been disturbed by this proposal, and probably partly on that account had delayed his answer for two weeks. What naturally troubled him was that the Germans might retaliate on London.

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There was good reason for this. The Germans were reported to be ready for a suicidal last-ditch stand, and our Chiefs of Staff were of the opinion that such an effort on their part might prolong the fighting for another six months.

Harry Hopkins had always looked pale and cadaverous, but when he entered my office this time, he looked worse than ever before. He was as white as a sheet, and his health had not been seriously impaired. I hoped that he would continue with me as my predecessor.

What I now wanted from Hopkins was more first-hand information about the heads of state with whom I would have to deal, particularly Stalin.

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In his cable to me, which actually was a reply to Roosevelt's message, Churchill understandably stressed the point that the British people had suffered greatly from German bombing, and might have to suffer more if this project was put into practice. Nevertheless, he left the decision to us.

The war situation in 1945 had turned so much in our favor that large-scale bombing of German cities was no longer considered a necessary part of its former importance. He added that if the Germans had a number of war-weary bombers that could make the distance, London was the obvious and indeed the only target, and even a few very big explosions would be demoralizing to the people at a time when they had hoped that their prolonged ordeal was over.

Churchill added in this connection that a calculation had been made showing that in the greater London area some 125,000 people had been killed by enemy action, including London citizens in the armed forces and the first steps in the evacuation of the city.

He concluded: "Having put the facts before you I leave the decision entirely in your hands. Our military advisers, and we shall make no complaint if misfortune comes to us in the event."

I reviewed with the Chiefs of Staff the project to which Churchill had referred, and having done so, I cabled a reply: "It seems to me this project concerning war-weary aircraft should be pressed further in Europe at this time. I am instructing my Chiefs of Staff accordingly."

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It has absorbed itself with matters totally outside the sphere of cultural advancement, centering all its deliberations on the condemnation of "Colonialism," "Imperialism" and Israel, three factors allegedly constituting obstacles to Arab liberty, unity and progress, as well as other "unlabeled" phraseology: all of which tends to emphasize the time-honored xenophobia and anti-Semitism by which the Arab countries have always distinguished themselves.

The settlement of Dimona, the new home of 30 families between Beersheba and Bdom, is hailed by "Davar" (Histadrut) as the first step in rehabilitating ancient territory and opening new ground for future settlement. The economic significance is that badly needed manpower for the potash plant will now be available and the paper urges that the new town, in its isolated position, be encouraged with the provisions of cultural and material facilities.

In 3 months (twice weekly) you will know more about "ELFAN GREGG" ENGLISH and/or HEBREW

The Going is Rough at Revayah

By YA'ACOV FREEDLER

ON Friday, August 12, 1954, mass immigration was resumed with the arrival aboard the s.s. Jerusalem, of 804 immigrants escaping the first nationalistic riots in Morocco. The Jewish Agency had made it possible to provide homes on the land for the new arrivals ahead of time. By three o'clock that afternoon, the last lorry carrying 50 families of 204 newcomers had left for Revayah village, 10 kilometers south of Beisan, near the Jordan border.

It was a "double first" in absorption history: the first application of the ship-to-farm scheme and the first village to be settled exclusively by newly arrived immigrants. Everything was done to make it a success. Concrete houses had been built in cash and ready-to-see ploughed land and a concrete chicken coop awaited every family. Bedding, household utensils, two weeks' ration of food, 300 dunams had been ploughed and water pipes laid.

Actually Revayah had been settled two years previously as one of three villages forming the Farvassah bloc, which had housed 200 families of Jewish immigrants. The other two villages had been abandoned because of lack of water. Revayah had been saved from this fate by the fact that it was the only village in the area with a well.

We visited Revayah last week, after an absence of 15 months. The change was profound. The brown earth was green in many places; the little houses had been enlarged by extra rooms.

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for the bigger families; a eucalyptus grove was growing up to bring shade and moisture to the hot, dry valley; the settlers spoke various stages of Hebrew; electricity, which they had no eagerly asked for in August, 1954, but which no one expected for many years to come, had already been brought to the village, although the houses were not yet connected; a telephone was installed; the men had been given the military training they had sought to defend themselves and even a low-grade road had been laid to the village with a bus calling three times daily. Had we just confined ourselves to "seeing is believing" we would have gone away with the feeling that Revayah was well on the way to becoming as prosperous as the neighboring Kibbutzim. But things are not so simple. The settlers, the agricultural instructors and the Jewish Agency officials each told their story of the 50 original families, half had left to seek their fortunes elsewhere and had been replaced by other immigrants from Morocco.

Common Plots Pilfered
To give the newcomers their first lesson in farming, the Jewish Agency had established a common vegetable garden on many dunams of Revayah land. The scheme was abandoned because most of the produce was pilfered. The Agency urged the settlers to concentrate on their own 12 dunams of which eight were irrigated, offering all the equipment and seeds just to get things going. About one-third of the families simply refused. Why? Some are said to have no intention of remaining on the land, and are waiting until they find a little kiosk or shop in some town or mabara.

The men complained that eight hours of work in the hot sun was too much for them. The Agency agreed to set some limits. As a result, the men, helped by the members of their families, started work at five in the morning and stopped at five in the evening. They spent their time playing cards and dice, and losing a good part of their earnings. Too much of the rest went for Arab food from the cooperative store, which is stocked like a large bar.

Soon, the men demanded to be employed only within the village. They did not want to go to work in the neighboring fields, because that meant spending extra time on getting there and back. The chickens they were given to start a run have none since they have been sold, and the coops are empty. Many of the men complain that they have been given no work.

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Yesterday's Press Warning to Lebanon

THE Meron attack is reviewed analytically by "Progressive" and "Herald," both papers pointing out that the terrorist gang came by way of the Lebanon, and spent at least 24 hours, if not more, in Israel territory. While "Zmanim" believes that Lebanon is willing to come to terms with Israel but is afraid of the other Arab countries, it states that this cannot absolve her of responsibility for permitting the Syrian bandits to cross her territory to commit their dastardly act. "Herald" goes further and asks how it is that our intelligence has failed to comb the villages of the minorities in the Lebanon, and that they shelter the criminals.

"Lamharav" (Abdullah Ha'avoda) writes that Arab terrorist activity is rife all along the borders and is of a piece with the incitement at the U.N. Assembly, with the supply of arms to the Arab countries and with the U.N. Staff's placing both attacks and attacks on the same plane. This all-out attack is steadily and persistently thwarting Israel's efforts to come to some sort of a peaceful arrangement with her Arab neighbors.

Readers' Letters
CUSTOMERS DUTY
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - My 14-month-old daughter received a gift, a teddy bear from her father, who is in Canada. At the Post Office, I was told that I had to pay 12% customs duty. I refused to accept the parcel, and my daughter will have to go without her teddy bear.

Without entering into the question of whether or not gift parcels of such a personal nature should be exempt from customs, I think the amount charged is highly exaggerated. I know from previous experience that as a result of an appeal this amount would most probably be reduced to half, but I wonder whether it is good policy on the part of the Government Department to encourage bargaining and to give the citizen the feeling that those naive enough to pay on the spot are being exploited.

Yours, etc.
J. SCHORAK
Jerusalem, September 26, 1952

At the Cinema
"ABOT and Costello meet the Mummy" is a treat for those who like a mixture of slapstick and horror, and there must be many, as the film is drawing full houses for the second week at the "Arnon" (Jem). This picture will probably be banned by our southern neighbors as being incompatible with Egypt's newly found national dignity.

It should be noted that our Cinema-owners have been tempted to celebrate the holidays with programmes of any special attraction. T.A.F.M.

"BALOISE" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., BASLE

Profit and Loss Account for the Year 1954		Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1954	
Income		Assets	
Technical reserves brought forward from preceding year	Swiss Frs. 21,949,302.81	Uncalled Capital	Swiss Frs. 6,000,000.00
Premiums brought forward	12,104,085.54	Cash on hand inclusive of cheque and giro-accounts	1,247,137.00
Reserve for Losses Outstanding	750,000.00	Secured, Book Claims, participations and hypothecary investments inclusive of interest accrued	22,514,900.00
Reserve for Elementary Risks (extended coverage) and Catastrophe Losses	55,803,877.85	Real Estate	9,448,180.00
Exchange and Portfolio Adjustment	57,791.26	Real Estate due from Banks and other debtors	9,448,180.00
	55,711,040.02	Balances due from Agencies and Branch Offices, including their bank balances and guarantee deposits	5,071,225.97
Premium Income less cancellations	57,689,122.78	Claims under Reinsurance received inclusive of deposits made	17,028,194.80
Supplementary charges, Policy fees and other additional receipts	378,448.74	Furniture and Fixtures (written off)	—
Revenue from Investments	1,956,892.97	Uncalled Capital under shares of other Insurance Enterprises	900,912.80
Profits from Investments	777,129.48		94,982,424.43
Total Income	128,510,668.94		
Outgo		Liabilities	
Reinsurance Premiums	57,666,088.01	Capital	12,000,000.00
Losses paid less shares of Reinsurers	23,305,301.78	General Reserve Fund	6,000,000.00
Agency Expenses and Commissions less Commissions and Contingent Commissions received on reinsurance	18,696,706.71	Extraordinary Reserve Fund	2,000,000.00
Administration Expenses	2,719,186.81	Market Value and Exchange Reserve	2,000,000.00
1) Salaries and Bonuses	804,480.70	Premiums carried forward:	
2) Contributions to the Pensions Fund and other Social Outlay	890,677.02	a) Fire, Consequential and Elementary Loss Insurance	14,472,728.24
3) Taxes and Duties	794,547.28	b) Side Branches	4,232,747.47
4) Fire Brigade Taxes and voluntary Contributions	181,560.98	c) Special Reinsurances	4,287,734.58
5) All other expenditures	200,000.00	Reserve for Losses outstanding and pending settlement:	
6) Furniture and Inventory	191,560.98	a) Fire, Consequential and Elementary Loss Insurance	5,130,139.34
Interest paid, Market value and Exchange Losses, Value adjustments of Investments	991,479.52	b) Side Branches	3,792,008.99
Market value and Exchange Reserve	900,000.00	c) Special Reinsurances	6,302,490.03
Premiums carried forward	55,803,877.85	Reserve for elementary risks (extended coverage) and catastrophe losses	1,000,000.00
Reserve for Losses outstanding and pending settlement	15,989,989.96	Hypothecary encumbrance on Real Estate	1,088,000.00
Reserve for elementary risks (extended coverage) and Catastrophe losses	1,000,000.00	Obligations under Reinsurances ceded inclusive of deposits retained	15,737,738.45
Total Expenditure	128,009,448.84	Sundry creditors	3,982,402.99
Excess of Income	1,473,221.30	Uncollected Dividends	2,668.75
	128,510,668.94	Fire brigade contributions, Taxes, Stamp Duties chargeable to the current year, and Rents paid in advance	964,937.33
		Profit and its appropriations:	
		a) Extraordinary Reserve Fund	500,000.00
		b) Dividends	600,000.00
		c) Staff Pensions Fund	300,000.00
		d) Board of Administration	51,204.95
		e) Balance carried forward	128,712.38
		Uncalled capital under shares of other Insurance Enterprises	900,912.80
			94,982,424.43

Balaise Fire Insurance Company Limited
The President: Dr. FELIX ISHILIN KADEN, MEYER, SPILLMANN
Basle, May 12, 1955

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSSES ACCOUNT FOR BUSINESS IN ISRAEL FOR THE YEARS 1953 & 1954

1953	DEBIT	1954	CREDIT
7,148	Transferred from Fire & other Insurance Branches	2,535	Transferred from Fire and other Insurance Branches
7,148	Balance of Profit transferred to General Profit & Loss Account of the Company	2,535	Interest not credited to other accounts
		6,904	Balance of loss transferred to General Profit and Loss Account of the Company
		2,535	

We have examined the Israel Profit and Loss Account of "La BALOISE" Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Basle, for the year ended December 31, 1953 and the year ended December 31, 1954, out of the documents and accounts to the Israel Agency of the company, and we certify that the above exhibits a true account of the Company's business in Israel during the above periods.

General Agent in Israel: SHYRON LTD., 2 Rehov Levontin, Tel Aviv, Tel. 67613-67614.